

*July 30 / Administration of George Bush, 1992*

## Message to the Senate Transmitting the Protocol to the Ireland-United States Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation Treaty

*July 30, 1992*

*To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Protocol to the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and Ireland of January 21, 1950, signed at Washington on June 24, 1992. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this protocol.

This protocol will establish the legal basis by which the United States may issue investor (E-2) visas to qualified nationals of Ireland. The protocol modifies the U.S.-Ireland friendship, commerce, and navigation (FCN) treaty to allow for entry and sojourn of investors. This is a benefit provided in the large majority of U.S. FCN treaties. It is also a benefit already accorded to U.S. investors in Ireland who are eligible for visas that offer comparable benefits to those

that would be accorded nationals of Ireland under E-2 visa status.

As I reaffirmed in my December 1991 policy statement, the United States has long championed the benefits of an open investment climate, both at home and abroad. U.S. policy is to welcome market-driven foreign investment and to permit capital to flow freely to seek its highest return. Ireland also provides an open investment climate. Visas for investors facilitate investment activity and thus directly support our mutual policy objectives of an open investment climate.

I recommend that the Senate consider this protocol as soon as possible and give its advice and consent to ratification of the protocol at an early date.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,  
July 30, 1992.

## Message to the Senate Transmitting the Protocol to the Finland-United States Friendship, Commerce, and Consular Rights Treaty

*July 30, 1992*

*To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Protocol to the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Consular Rights Between the United States of America and the Republic of Finland of February 13, 1934, as modified by the Protocol of December 4, 1952, signed at Washington on July 1, 1991. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this protocol.

This protocol will establish the legal basis by which the United States may issue investor (E-2) visas to qualified nationals of Finland. The protocol modifies the U.S.-Fin-

land friendship, commerce, and navigation (FCN) treaty to allow for entry and sojourn of investors. This is a benefit provided in the large majority of U.S. FCN treaties. It is also a benefit already accorded to U.S. investors in Finland who are eligible for visas that offer comparable benefits to those that would be accorded nationals of Finland under E-2 visa status.

As I reaffirmed in my December 1991 policy statement, the United States has long championed the benefits of an open investment climate, both at home and abroad. U.S. policy is to welcome market-driven foreign investment and to permit capital to flow freely to seek its highest return. Finland also provides an open investment cli-

mate. Visas for investors facilitate investment activity and thus directly support our mutual policy objectives of an open investment climate.

I recommend that the Senate consider this protocol as soon as possible and give

its advice and consent to ratification of the protocol at an early date.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,  
July 30, 1992.

## Statement by Deputy Press Secretary Smith on Deployment of C-130 Aircraft to Angola

*July 30, 1992*

In response to requests by Angolan President dos Santos, UNITA President Savimbi, and U.N. Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali, the President has instructed the Department of Defense to deploy three U.S. C-130 aircraft to Angola for approximately 6 weeks. The aircraft will be used to support transportation of troops demobilized in accordance with the peace accords between UNITA and the Angolan Government and to support the elections that will take place September 29–30.

Since assuming office, the Bush adminis-

tration has worked to achieve a peaceful resolution of the civil conflict in Angola in a fashion that would permit that war-torn country to move into an era of peace and multiparty democracy. The fighting has ended, and Angola is now firmly embarked on the first free elections in its history. Approximately 4 million citizens have already registered to vote for the first time in their lives. President Bush attaches high priority to ensuring that free and fair elections take place as scheduled and that all parties respect the outcome of the elections.

## White House Fact Sheet: The Bush Administration's Policies for an American Technological Revolution

*July 30, 1992*

The President today met with the scientists, management, and workers at the world's largest science and engineering project, the superconducting super collider (SSC). He reaffirmed his continuing strong support of the Federal investment in this unprecedented scientific undertaking which will provide broad societal benefits.

### *The Problem*

Technological innovation is essential to sustained economic growth. Those nations that innovate most successfully will compete best in an increasingly integrated global economy.

International competitiveness requires needed investments in basic research and efficiently commercializing the results of

that research. It involves a technology policy that recognizes the important role of entrepreneurs and the need for flexibility in deploying resources to their most efficient uses.

### *The Bush Administration Principles*

Since 1989, President Bush has aggressively pushed a strong science and technology agenda, and he has proposed devoting an unprecedented level of resources to R&D.

The President's science and technology agenda relies on six basic principles:

The private sector must be free to determine its own research priorities;

The Federal Government must promote sound tax policies that stimulate private